

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend paragraph [0205] of the printed publication as follows:

For the determination of the killing curve of a test compound a dilution series of test compound was made and inoculated with approximately 5×10^5 CFU/ml as described for the MIC macrodilution assay above. At the timepoints indicated 100 ul samples was withdrawn from the test tubes, serially diluted and spotted in duplicate on unselective agar plates to determine CFU. Test compounds with bactericidal activity is capable of decreasing surviving colony counts (CFU/ml) when incubated with bacteria. Bactericidal activity may be either primarily dependent on concentration of test compound or on incubation time with test compound. An example of a bactericidal compound (~~D-003~~)(D-002), which is primarily dependent on the concentration of the test compound is shown in FIG. 2. An example of a bactericidal compound (D-007) which is primarily dependent on the incubation time with the compound is shown in FIG. 5.

Please amend paragraph [0224] of the printed publication as follows:

In comparison with Licochalcone A, quaternary-aminofunctional-chalcone derivatives/analogues retain the activity of Licochalcone A against pathogenic Gram-positive bacteria including antibiotic-resistant strains (cf. Table 1). The quaternary-aminofunctional-chalcone derivatives/analogues exhibit increased potency against Gram-positive pathogens (e.g. D-001, D-005). In contrast to Licochalcone A, quaternary-aminofunctional-chalcone derivatives/analogues exhibit activity against Eschericia coli. Thus, several quaternary-aminofunctional-chalcone derivatives/analogues, e.g. D-003, exhibit high activity against E. coli ATCC25922 (cf. Table 1). This indicates the potential use of quaternary-aminofunctional-chalcone derivatives/analogues in the treatment of infections with Gram-negative bacteria.